

## GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

### Matters of Interest Touching Upon Press News Gatherers.

At Buffalo Mrs. Mary Miller killed her child by throwing it under an engine. She then tried to commit suicide by throwing herself under the train. The child, about four years old, was instantly killed. Mrs. Miller's arm was hurt and amputation will be necessary. It is expected that she will recover.

A. M. Dawson, of the commission house of Dawson & Snook, Chicago, has skipped with all the available cash of the firm. He doctor-ed the books and drew out whatever cash was in bank. The amount of his grab is placed at \$300,000. His partner stated he had no idea what route his partner had taken, but supposed he intended to winter in Canada.

Judge McConnell, at Grand Falls, Dakota, has sentenced Geo. Miller, who murdered Mrs. Snell and her children last winter, to be hanged on October 30th. The prisoner received the sentence with the utmost indifference.

Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$1,000 each for the arrest and conviction of the four men engaged in the train robbery at Blue Springs and calling upon all sheriffs and peace officers of the state to aid in the search.

In the six races at Sheephead bay N. Y. on the 8th, the winners were Avalon, Farewell, Frank Warl, Jouguita, Dutch Rolle and Baurke Cochran. In the sixth race a steeple chase, Revenue jumped short at the double and broke his neck, throwing Ford the jockey, Baurke Cochran came over on the jump, striking Ford in the face and crushing his skull, when picked up Ford was dead.

Camden county, Mo., advises that the case of the county treasurer's office in the town of Linn Creek was blown open by burglars and robbed of seven thousand dollars in money. Several stores were also robbed by the gang, none of whom have been arrested. Lincoln Smith and James Schuster were both fatally shot near St. Paul, Minn., by Joseph Linder, a farmer. The men were stealing fruit belonging to Linder, when he fired upon them, killing them almost instantly.

Peter Whitlock, recently married into the family of E. P. Coe, a farmer, near Danville, Ill. His wife on account of his dissipated habits, left him and went back to her father's home. Whitlock went there and after shooting her and her two sisters, committed suicide. Two of his victims will not recover.

Miss Margaret Hatvner, an old lady who lived alone in Columbia county, N. Y., was found dead in her house with cuts and bruises on her head. The house had been robbed. There is no clue to the murderer.

Muncie, Ind., has followed the example set by the neighboring town of Anderson with regard to tramps. A few days ago six tramps were released from jail and made to run a gauntlet of nearly two hundred men and boys armed with whips and clubs, formed in line and ran into the river which was not very deep. All emerged safely on the other side, and soon disappeared.

Rev. S. H. Brown, a colored minister at Memphis, Tenn., confined to the workhouse and serving a term for bigamy, succeeded in making his escape. He was pursued by three guards who ordered him to stop. He paid no heed to their command and all three fired at him. He fell dead.

A dispatch from Lima, Ohio, says an attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the hotel, saloon and residence of Neal & Bidwell, in the village of Westminster. The saloon was recently opened and its presence was hotly opposed by some of the citizens. This opposition is credited with inspiring the effort. The whole front of the store was blown away, and the interior wrecked. Neal and his family occupying the upper story, were blown from their beds and somewhat bruised.

Nearly four hundred Mormon converts bound for Utah landed at Castle Garden, New York, on the 9th. Half of them are women and children, and are Scandinavians and Germans. They were received by the Utah emigration agent.

The annual convention of bankers to be held in Chicago on September 23 and 24, will be largely attended, delegates have been invited from all the banking institutions in the United States, including national, state and private banks. Lyman J. Gage will preside. The greater part of the first day will be devoted to the discussion of the silver question. The second day's session will be devoted to an inquiry into defalcations, the means of preventing loss to moneyed institutions and similar crimes; papers will be read by leading authorities on the financial system of the country. Arrangements have been made on a liberal scale for the successful result of the deliberations expected.

## CHRONICLES BY CABLE.

### Miscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries.

The Spanish iron clad Aragon has landed troops on the Pelew Islands and the Spanish admiral has been ordered likewise to occupy Yap, Babelthap, Popenasi, and other islands of the Caroline group. German officials in these waters have been instructed not to interfere with the carrying out of the Spanish admiral's orders. It is reported that King Alfonso will ask the emperor of Austria to use his influence with the German government in behalf of Spain to persuade Prince Bismarck to abandon his scheme of occupation of the Caroline Islands. King Alfonso is further reported, says that the affair has so aroused the Spanish people that he would lose his throne if he should recede from the claim and Spain would be ruined if he should push his claim.

A bitter spirit has hastily manifested itself between the Germans and Czechs, in Bohemia. Outbreaks are continually occurring at the military camp. At Pilsen the riot broke out and many persons were injured.

Berlin advises that Spain has not replied to Germany's suggestion to refer the Caroline Islands difficulty to some friendly power, nor its demanded reparation for the insult to the German embassy at Madrid. Bismarck, after long discussion with German houses, having a large Pacific trade, prepared plans some months ago for the occupation by Germany of the principal islands in the Marshall, Pelew, Gilbert and Caroline groups. The Spanish officers on various islands in the Pacific ocean have for many years called the attention of the home government to the increasing German influence in the Pacific.

The London Standard's Madrid dispatches confirm the reports that Spain informed Germany that reparation for the insult to the German embassy would not be made unless Germany agreed to renounce her intention to establish a protectorate over the Caroline and Pelew Islands.

It is semi-officially announced that Spain has not yet replied to Germany's suggestion to refer the Caroline question to a friendly power for arbitration, nor has Spain replied to Germany's demand for reparation for insult to Germany's embassy at Madrid.

Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Warington, Eng., gave a full definition of the radical platform radicals, who he said now comprise the great majority of the liberals. The party will oppose Parnell tooth and nail [Prolonged cheers.] If home rule is granted it means the ultimate destruction of the empire. He (Chamberlain) when in office had prepared a moderate scheme for a domestic government in Ireland, which at that time met the approval of the national leaders. If the liberals do not like the radical platform they must sever their connection with that party. The radical platform in addition to a local government and the land nationalization question includes planks favoring free schools revision of taxation, a game law and mineral royalties, and a declaration that public interest in land is paramount to private rights.

La France and Le Paris say that King Alfonso will be overthrown unless he heads the war party. Le Paris says editorially that France has no reason to meddle with the Spanish-German quarrel and France shall recollect that De Freycinet, the French minister of foreign affairs, has telegraphed Baron Des Michels, the French ambassador at Madrid, to observe the greatest prudence during the difficulties at Madrid over the Caroline affairs.

Spain, it is reported, has finally declined to have any arbitrations on the questions as to which power has the strongest claim on the Carolines, holding that this question does not admit of discussion. The German officials still scout at the idea of war between the two countries on account of this difficulty.

The riots between the Germans and Czechs in Bohemia, greatly disturb the Austrian government. It is feared that Germany may take umbrage at the state of affairs and demand heavy indemnities for the Germans injured. Many riots occurred, but the majority have been hushed up by the government officials in order to prevent the hostile spirit between conflicting parties from spreading.

## THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

### Miscellaneous Matters of Interest at the National Capital.

The September report of the department of agriculture contains an article showing the production, consumption and distribution of the wheat of the United States in eight years past, and others demonstrating the excess of the commercial estimates of the Pacific coast wheat production and the completeness of the assessors' returns of the western states as to area and product.

INSPECTOR GENERAL NELSON H. DAVIS is to be placed on the retired list. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant General Roger Jones or General A. Baird. The former is the senior officer, but the latter is said to have a more brilliant record and stronger endorsements.

The president made the following appointments: To be consuls of the United States, H. W. Gilbert of New York at Trieste, James M. Ross of New York at Three Rivers, Canada; Moses A. Hopkins of North Carolina, minister resident and consul general of the United States to Liberia; Irwin Dugan, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Sixth district.

Secretary Bayard has been informed by cable that the cholera is increasing in Palermo and Cienly generally.

Washington special: Commissioner Sparks and Chief Clerk Walker, of the general land office, commenced a few weeks ago a new system of "checking off" the business of each local land office, instead of sending the inspectors hither and thither to look after isolated cases of fraud brought to the attention of the office. The inspectors take one township at a time, examine every entry without exception and ascertain if each individual entryman has complied strictly with the provisions of the laws relating to homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, mineral claim, etc. This new system is a virtual "clean sweep" and the result is that many hundreds of false claims are swept away and the land restored to the public domain. The opportunities for perpetrating these land frauds are open to everybody and the temptation catches scores upon scores of people, good, bad and indifferent, who want land. In New Mexico the revelations are frightful, the entire land operations in that territory having apparently been steeped in fraud for years past. When it is stated that 90 per cent of all entries in New Mexico will be held for cancellation, it may be surmised to what extent frauds have been perpetrated. Reports from California are very bad, while the Devil's Lake, Dak., land district is reeking with fraud and perjury. In Kansas and Nebraska 70 per cent of all land entries are crooked, and will be cancelled.

The commissioner of internal revenue reports that the amount of distilled spirits that has gone into consumption in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, is 69,156,902 gallons, and the amount of malt liquors on which tax was paid during the same period is 19,105,953 barrels. The amount of wine consumed in this country during the year 1884 is estimated at 20,508,345 gallons.

It is said that when the postmaster general returns next week he will proceed to consider the questions that have arisen in connection with the establishment of the immediate delivery system and will issue an additional circular to postmasters containing full and explicit instructions for their guidance in inaugurating the new scheme.

The September cotton report of the department of agriculture shows that the presence of hot and dry weather during August, caused a shedding of bolls and a decrease of vitality resulted quite generally. The condition declined in every state. The average is 87 against 96½ in August last year.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending September 5th was \$457,391. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$348,497.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM had a conference with the president in regard to the troubles in Wyoming territory and gave him an account of the steps already taken by the war department to suppress the disturbance.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND arrived at Washington on the 8th. A carriage was in waiting at the depot and conveyed him at once to the white house, where, after breakfast, he at once settled down to work. The president is well tanned by the sun and appears much improved by his trip. He says he had an excellent time, enjoying perfect health. He has not been ill a single day since he left and is at a loss to understand how the report of his serious illness originated.

SURGEON MAIN, of the Marine hospital service, has reported to the surgeon general at Washington the details of a visit of inspection to Tampico, Bagdad, Sanfernandino and other cities of Mexico near the border line, from which it appears that there is no danger of the introduction of an epidemic of any kind from that quarter.

## THE EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.

### Report of Lieutenant Stoney to the Navy Department.

Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, commanding the Alaska exploring expedition, reports to the navy department from St. Michaels, Alaska, June 30, that after leaving Unalakleet, June 9th, he visited the new volcano on Bogosloof island and found the only changes since last year's visit to be a less discharge of smoke and steam and a small point making off from the northwest end of the new volcano. Birds had commenced nesting in the new volcano. The party reached St. Michael's June 26th, after encountering heavy ice to the westward of St. Lawrence Island. At St. Michael's Lieut. Stoney secured nearly all the fur clothing required, also eighteen good dogs and three good teams. The dogs cost about \$150 each in exchange for trade. An interpreter was also engaged, and shipped as an ordinary seaman. Lieut. Stoney intended taking with him two natives as drivers, and the wife of one of them. He expected to leave at once for the St. Lawrence bay, and thence to proceed to Hotham inlet. All on board the schooner "Viking" were well, and showed great interest in the work ahead of them.

## CLEANING OUT THE DISREPUTABLE.

### Southern Regulators Looking After the Moral Condition of Society.

A full account is published at Charleston, S. C., of the recent doings of bands of white regulators in Fairfield county, that state, showing that their motive is the determination to abolish miscegenation. Their plan of action is to notify white men who live openly with negro mistresses to leave the country. If they fail to do this, the band pays them a visit and administers a whipping to all members of the family. The same plan is also followed with those who keep disreputable houses for negroes.

Tom Davis, a rich merchant in Ridgeway, reported to be worth \$45,000, was given ten days to leave because he had a negro mistress and family. He left his business in the hands of clerks and put out for Mississippi.

Ross Williams, living near Ridgeway, was also visited, but showed fight, and was severely whipped, as was also his mistress and both ordered to leave. About ten families, all mixed, have so far felt the power of the regulators.

## London Cabmen.

Cab drivers are usually honest, and even if they do not invariably return an umbrella you leave in their vehicle, they take it to Scotland Yard. Now, Scotland Yard is an interesting, mysterious place to visit. A journey to the great centre of all the clues that lead to nothing ought to be a pleasure to the curious. The statistician will be pleased by the enormous stacks of umbrellas and bales of great-coats which in Scotland Yard await their owners, and mutely reproach the casualness of man. Cabmen are not usually cruel to their horses. A merciful cabman will frequently allow his beast to amble at the pace of three miles an hour, especially if you are in a hurry to catch a train. Thus our modern haste is silently rebuked, and a lesson of humanity to the lower creation is enforced by example. We never met but one cabman whose horse would not go at all. Did he "wallop it? Oh, no, no," as the ancient chorus sings. He politely confided to us that this was his first day of experience as a cab driver, to which we could only reply that the circumstances were interesting as it appeared to be his horse's last day of experience as a cab horse. Many a cabman has a noble pride in his steed's pedigree and past performances. We are acquainted with the case of a cab-horse which has known better days, and actually ran into a place for the C. S. switch. Another horse, almost as distinguished in a different way, ran into a place belonging to a rate-payer, carrying away some yards of a suburban brick wall, and a good deal of the covering of its own knees. Animals of this sort are respected on a stand, and gain a legendary reputation like the horses of Rustum and the Cid.

Mrs. Mose Schumburg is a very candid woman. There were several lady friends from Galveston at the house a few days ago. Mose was not present, being down at the store. "How is your husband's pishness coming on?" asked one of the visitors. "Not so good as I want. Every once in a while he gets one of his honest spells, and then we hardly make expenshes. You don't know how pad I feels ven Mose gets one of dose honest spells." PARSNIPS, carrots, Swedish turnips and especially mangel-wurzel, will all fatten pigs. These roots ought not to be given in a raw state, but always cooked and mixed with beans, peas, Indian corn, oats or barley, all of which must be ground into meal. When pigs are fed on such cooked food as we have stated, the pork acquires a peculiarly rich flavor, and is much esteemed, especially for family use.

THERE is a young lady who follows the fashions so closely that she will not eat oysters unless they are scalloped.

## SOME FAMOUS BIG TREES.

### Australian Giants Overtop those of California.

New York Sun.

"Here are the extremes of plant life," said a botanist, holding a microscopic slide in one hand and a picture of a great tree in the other. "This is a diatom, one of the smallest vegetable organisms, invisible to the naked eye, while this," flourishing the picture, "is the largest tree as to height in the world."

"One of these sequoias?" "No," was the reply. "Uncle Sam has done pretty well with trees, but when it comes to height the British Lion takes the belt, as the loftiest trees are found in the Australian dominion. This picture is a photograph of one found by a traveler in the Black range of Berwick, and it is estimated at 500 feet from the ground to the top-most branch. Think off a moment," continued the speaker. "Five hundred feet means a good deal. It would dwarf the Bartholdi statue. Trinity would look like a telegraph pole compared to it; the Brooklyn bridge would be nowhere; Strasburg Cathedral, the highest building on the globe, would be fifty-four feet below the bird's nests on the top branches, and, if the giant was placed by the side of the pyramid of Cheops, the leaves of the eucalyptus would still be twenty feet above it. That's the kind of trees they have in Australia, and they are undoubtedly the largest on the globe, though it is claimed that the California specimens are more impressive from their great bulk. The gum trees, as the Australian giants are called, are a comparatively modern discovery, and for a long time it was impossible to approach them, but now roads are broken, and travelers can ride directly to the foot of several. One of the first known, a Kannieucalyptus (Eucalyptus collosa) of botanists, was discovered in a glen of the Warren river, Western Australia. When found by a party of riders, it was prostrate upon the ground and four riders abreast entered the trunk, that was estimated at 400 feet in length. Another species E. Amzgdalina, measured by Boyle in the gloomy forest of Daudenong, was found to be 420 feet long, while another, now growing on the Black Spur, ten miles from Healesville, is 480 feet high. These measurements, you see, are far ahead of the California trees, one of the largest, that I think is known as 'The Father of the Forest,' only measuring 435 feet, and being 110 feet in circumference at the base. The one called 'The Mother of the Forest,' measures 320 in height, with a circumference at the base of 90 feet. When they felled the famous 'Traveler' in 1853, and by the way, every man that had a hand in it ought to have been sent to Dry Tortugas, it took five or six men nearly a month to bring it to the ground, and they had all kinds of tools to work with, pumpaugurs, wedges, and everything you could think of."

"For a good many years the trees were subjected to all kinds of indignities, and I have a list of over thirty names of so-called civilized human beings that I copied from the bark where they had been carved. Nearly everybody feels called upon to do this; but the rest, who have no knife or axe too lazy, have contented themselves with building fires around the roots. Why," continued the excited botanist, "upon my word I would as soon think of carving my name on my great-grandfather's back, or of burning my grandmother at the stake, as harming these trees."

"Can the age of these large trees be determined?" asked the writer. "Not to a certainty," was the reply. "In those extremely old fellows the lines are not exactly determined, but if you want a guess, I should say that, when King David was flourishing, in the seeds of these giants were sprouting. In one that I have examined, two thousand annual rings could easily be counted, but around the so-called heart of the tree they multiplied so rapidly that it was impossible to count them; but it was very evident that some of the trees were much older than the earth in which they grew, that is, pre-supposing that we go by Biblical time. In short, the trees may be all the way from two to ten thousand years old. That this is not a wild statement you can see by taking the case of the great tree known as the 'Dragon's Blood,' of the Canary Islands. Someone had the curiosity to hunt up the history of it, and found that descriptions of it, written several hundred years ago, agreed exactly with those of to-day; so that say in three hundred years the tree has not changed at all in general appearance. The legends of the natives say that the tree was worshipped by the original inhabitants. In the fifteenth century the Roman Catholic priest stationed there used its hollow, or partly hollow, trunk as a room in which to say mass, and the ruins of the altar can be seen to-day. It was discovered, or revealed to science, so to speak, in the days when the father of Columbus was a child, or about 1402 and since then has not changed in the slightest. When Humboldt visited it in 1799 he still found it forty-five feet in circumference, and so it stands to-day, hale and hearty, just as it was 483 years ago, when first seen by a European, and how long before it has been growing no one knows."

They slowly approached the house, he with a sad, dejected air and she with a scornful look upon her young face. "I cannot imagine, my dear," he said mournfully, as they gained the front door, "what has come over you so suddenly. I should at least know my offence. I simply asked you if you were romantic, when—" A startled look came over the girl's face. "You asked me what?" she demanded. "I asked you if you were romantic, and—" "Forgive me, George," she exclaimed. "I thought you asked me if I was rheumatic."

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## "POOR CARLOTTA"

Carlotta, the widow of the would-be-Mexican Emperor Maximilian, is regaining her health. Her reason, which fled nearly twenty years ago, is slowly but surely returning.—[Cable dispatch.]

Surely the most mournful of all the sad stories of modern history is that of Carlotta, the daughter of that Leopold of Belgium, whom the great Napoleon described as "the finest man he had ever seen." This same Leopold went to Paris in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo. In 1816 he was wedded to Carlotta, only daughter of George IV. of England, and in November, 1817, both his wife and child, the latter new born, were buried. In August, 1832, after the revolution which had separated Holland from Belgium and given Leopold a crown, he married Louise Maria second daughter of Louis Philippe, the "Citizen King" of the French. The fruit of this union were Leopold, now King of the Belgians; Philippe, Count of Flanders, and the unfortunate Carlotta. The mother of Carlotta died when the latter was but 10 years old, and the child had an early tuition in the hollow quality of European court-life, without any safe-guard but such as could be supplied by hired governesses. A writer of the time immediately succeeding the great tragedy of her life unconsciously gives an idea of her early misery, when he says "her association with her superiors in age was so constant that she seems never to have enjoyed the ordinary light-heartedness and playfulness of childhood." Poor girl! this was but a preparation for the sorrows to come—sorrows that have had no parallel since the world has agreed to discard the ax and gibbet in dealing with women.

The poor young Princess grew in favor and in praise till, in 1867, when but 17 years old, she was married to Maximilian, younger brother of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria. The marriage was one of those customary among the F. F.'s of Europe, just as their small initiators used to attempt to make mere territorial marriages in Virginia. The poor girl, no doubt, loved her young husband. Her subsequent conduct showed how deep, how absorbing, how unfortunate that love was in its results.

Maximilian was a sailor by profession, a philosophic inquirer by choice. He commanded several scientific expeditions and has written and published some volumes that are still treated with respect by the scientific world. It was this peculiarly liberal bent of mind that excited Cavour's hostility to Maximilian. The great Italian saw in the Austrian Prince a deadly foe to Italian political freedom. Austria, at that time, had complete control of Venetia and Lombardy and, by marriage connections and religious bonds, really governed Naples and Rome. With a liberal Prince like Maximilian to represent Austrian ideas, the task of the Italian Liberator would have been greatly increased. He did not want a Maximilian around his quarters, and said, "Maximilian is the only adversary I fear, because he represents the only principle that can ever enchain our Italian cause."

All the time from 1857 to 1863, Maximilian and Carlotta dwelt, as in an Eden, at the palace of Miramar, on the east coast of the Adriatic. It seems that their life there was a perfect idyll; love and literature supplying its rhythmic tones. Art in all shapes: music, sculpture, painting, words—all combined to make their brief six years of happiness one of those delightful episodes, the mere reading of which suggests happiness and love to all mankind. But the tempter came. Maximilian was ambitious of worldly renown; he knew the sweets of acquisition as a scholar; he was brave, a sailor and a Hapsburg. An empire was offered him. The tinsel Emperor of a great nation, the fellow who inherited a name without a particle of blood-right to the inheritance; the smaller Napoleon, before whom the Singe Tigres knelt for a few years, gave vent to one of his grandiloquent decrees. He would "create a Latin empire in the West, to redress the balance of the East." Plagiarist, even in his orotund phrase, he blinded men's eyes to his folly, and Maximilian was seduced into becoming his instrument.

Poor Carlotta, the faithful wife and brave woman, followed her Austrian husband to Mexico, where the new empire was to be founded and maintained. The scheme was skillfully contrived. Napoleon the Little had money and prestige enough, pending the civil war in the United States, to buy up a party in Mexico. They were called a party, but were really a lot of stock-jobbers and speculators, who, with hearts absolutely cold as to humanity or patriotism, sought to make a profit out of Mexican bonds, to say nothing of Mexican blood. They went to Miramar, and in the name of Mexico offered throne and fealty to the hapless prince.

Through one of those miracles of blindness, which sometimes effects the best educated men, Maximilian swallowed the bait. Napoleon III. not only needed a new Latin empire in the western world but the prestige which a political alliance with the Hapsburgs would give him. Maximilian became his tool, and the faithful Carlotta followed her lord. But the imperial pair (to use the phraseology of the English court journals) had not been many weeks in Mexico before the wife, with true wife's instinct, saw and understood the false position in which she and Maximilian were placed. Carlotta from babyhood, had been noted for a peculiar sympathetic grief, even when the smallest and most inconsiderable animal suffered in her sight. When she saw the doom clouds gathering over her husband we may imagine, though we cannot describe her sorrow. She fled from Mexico, having sought her husband in vain to fly from the death-trap. He, haughtily declaring that a Hapsburg had better die than fly, remained. She went to France, to Paris; saw the spurious

Bonaparte and begged for aid; begged for the only aid that could save her husband's life—for military aid. Her answer was a cold declaration that France could not sustain the Mexican empire, which the French Emperor had created; that a war with the United States would be certain to ensue, and that instead of sustaining the Emperor of Mexico, the French army, under Bazaine would have to be withdrawn.

This almost broke the poor woman's heart; but, with woman's faith in the impossible, she sought for comfort in Rome. A Protestant herself, she deemed that the Papacy would come to the rescue of her Catholic husband—compel the Catholic Mexicans to become Maximilian's obedient subjects. She knew nothing of politics, nothing of the stern conditions of political contest. All that she knew, and all that she considered, was the danger of her husband, who was all the world to her. When her prayer was denied at the Vatican she stopped not to reason out the right or wrong of her unhappiness; she could not. Reason swooned, and from that time to within a few days past, for nineteen long years, she has been an amiable maniac—dead to the world and all but woe. That last has been her possession all the time—woe!

It is not quite well known whether poor Carlotta ever thoroughly comprehended the fact of her husband's murder by the Mexicans. It is probable that the tragedy of Queretaro, which occurred in June, 1867, has never been fully communicated to her. It is probable that she has never been in a condition to understand it since her mental wreck in Rome in 1866. Should that be the case—should it happen that her restoration to reason is but the awakening from a dream—how awful must be that awakening! Think of it! A night of nineteen years, dreams of terror, and the reality! Poor Maximilian sleeps in his bloody grave, but his unhappy consort, after years of a living death, awakens to a knowledge of her unhappiness! Who shall say which is most fortunate?

## Premature Burials.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"The world would be horrified," said a well-known undertaker the other day, "if it knew the number of bodies that are buried before life is extinct. Once in a while one of these cases comes to light, but no steps are taken to prevent its recurrence."

"Something that happened to me twelve years ago has worried me ever since. I was sent for one day to take charge of the body of a man in—street. The man was a tailor, and had fallen over while sitting on his bench sewing. He was a big, fleshy man, about 40 years of age, and weighed about 250 pounds. The body was warm and the limbs were limp. I did not believe the man was dead, and said so. His friends told me that a physician had pronounced him dead. I was ordered to put the body on ice at once, but I delayed this operation on one pretext or another, for nearly two days. During this time the body lay on the bench in the little shop. Finally, I could delay no longer. The limbs were still as limber as when I first examined the body. I prepared the body for the burial and the next day it was buried. I do not believe that man was dead when the earth was shovelled in on his coffin. If the same thing were to happen again I would let somebody else do the burying."

"About the same time a young woman living up town was supposed to have died very suddenly. A physician was called in. He said she was dead. An old woman who was present thought otherwise and insisted upon it that she was in a trance. The body was buried. A few weeks after the old woman determined to satisfy herself about it, and bribed the grave-diggers to disinter the coffin. The lid was removed and a horrible sight was seen. The young woman had come to life and had made a terrible struggle for liberty. Her hair was torn out, and her face was frightfully scratched. She had turned over on her face."

"A person is generally believed to be dead if there is no action of the heart or pulse. But if a person is in a trance there is no action of the heart or pulse. A vein should be opened. If blood flows the person is not dead. This operation would take about thirty seconds, but it is not often resorted to. Suppose the person is suffering only from a temporary suspension of animation. Before he can recover the use of his faculties an undertaker comes in, and he is put into an ice box, where whatever life there may have been in him is frozen out. The Board of Health should take hold of this matter and devise some means of ascertaining beyond all doubt that life is extinct before the body is buried. I have thought of a good many different means. A receiving vault could be built in every cemetery where bodies could be placed until decomposition had begun, when they could be buried."

## Suspicious.

We think that the negro called "senator" in the following anecdote was correct in his suspicions. He said to a friend,—

"Mistah Waggonah, I tink I smell one o' dem mice."

"You tink you smell a mouse, senator?"

"Yes, sah, I done b'lieve I smell a mice, sah."

"How is that, Senator? What unexpected developments have you found now?"

"Squiah, does you remembah dat gal I been cou'tin' down in de scrubburbs of Stubbenville?"

"Yes, Senator, I know her very well. What is the matter now? She has not gone back on you, has she?"

"Well, boss, I see mighty afeard dat am jes' what she hab done. I see two or free fings dat looks mouty 'spicious now, I tole yer, an' I seared she's done frowed me ovah."

"Why, what have you noticed, Senator?"

"De maw'nin' papah says she done gone and married Sam Likely last night. Now wouldn't yer call dat a mighty 'spicious circumstance, squiah?"

Bloomington Through Mail.